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OLD FORT NEWS

Vol. XXI, No. 1 Fort Wayne, Indiana Jan. - Mar., 1958

BERT J. GRISWOLD

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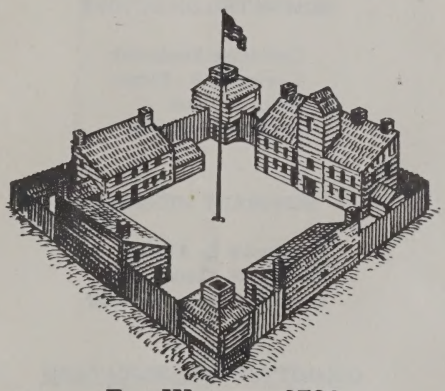

Fort Wayne—1794

The Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society

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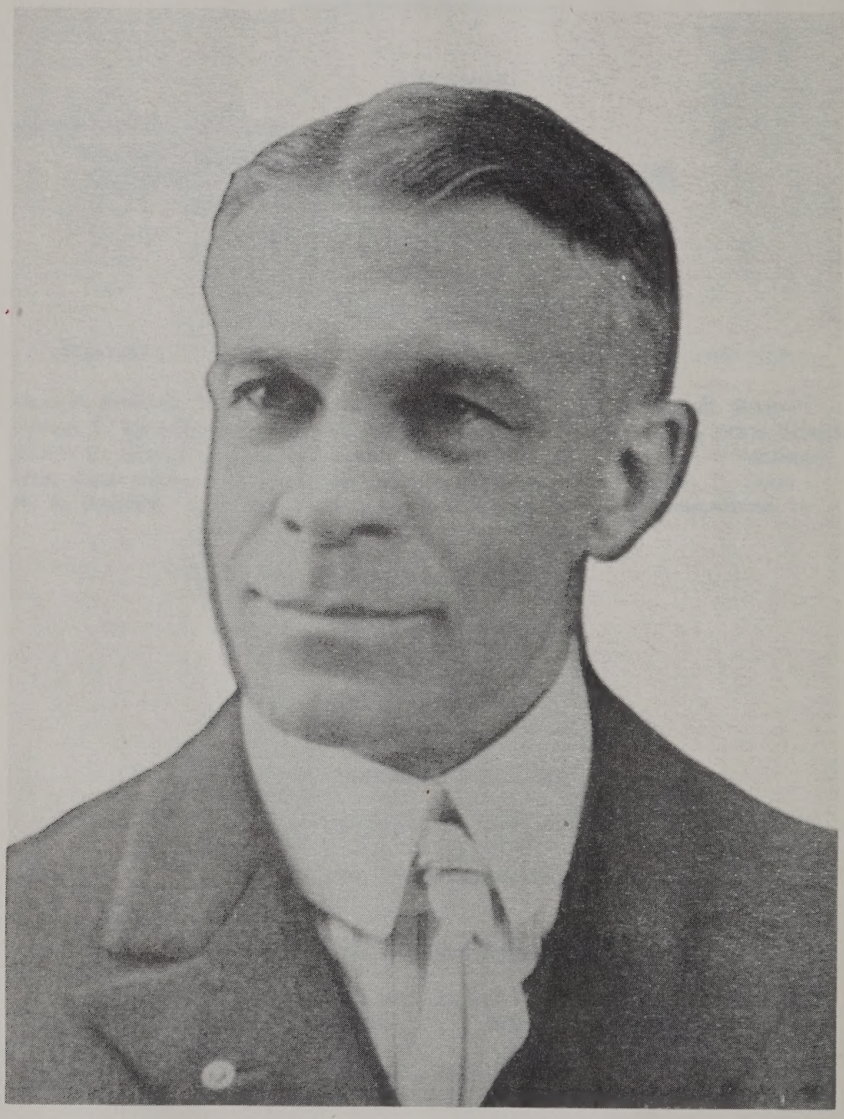


BERT J. GRISWOLD

The Allen County-Fort Wayne
Historical Society
1958

CONTENTS

"History Is a Pageant Not a Philosophy"
--Bessie K. Roberts 1
On First Looking upon Whistler's Drawing of Fort Wayne
--Bert J. Griswold's account 4
Biographical Sketch of Bert J. Griswold
--Benjamin Null 12

"HISTORY IS A PAGEANT AND NOT A PHILOSOPHY"

Which Bert Griswold do you know?

--The "Service Before Self" Rotarian? For nobody ever lived up to that motto more faithfully than he did, his friends all say.

--The cartoonist whose sketches made you laugh away the sting? Remember the little bunny who sat there watching?

--The District School comedy Bert Griswold, who played to packed houses and left an indelible impression of gawky young George Gillie and pig-tailed Emma Scheuman Brooks among his "scholars"? To say nothing of his own school-ma'am impersonation.

--The Santa Claus Bert Griswold who never spared pains or trouble to make a realistic landing down the chimney, if necessary, to prove he was the genuine article? He wore no mask, just his own carefully made up jolly old face. He wore out two red and white costumes before he was through with his favorite Christmas chore.

--Or the chalk-talk Bert Griswold who made sermons in chalk and books out of running patter? Did you know that the Thanksgiving turkey is so American that its profile when lying on a platter is the map of the United States turned upside down? Or can you cut a five-pointed star with one clip of the scissors? Betsy Ross could. Can you turn LUCK into PLUCK by adding just one more leaf to the four-leaf clover--with the right letter on each leaf? All of these tricks with chalk, and many more, served to tell the stories of Johnny Appleseed, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Christopher Columbus, and illustrate them while he talked.

Then there was the Bert Griswold who saw history as a pageant, not a philosophy, who in 1916, 1924 and 1927 worked feverishly to prove it.

"I have never known a man to work so hard on a pageant as he did on "The Spirit of Indiana," in 1927," said Frank E. Bohn. It was produced at the new Shrine auditorium and was a real pageant in the best tradition of that medium, with narrators--Mr. Bohn as The Spirit of Indiana, and Al Suelzer.

In 1924 it was "The Call of the Rivers," produced with a large cast at the old Majestic theater. Never before had a party in Miamitown at Christmas time been called history. It was history and you would never forget it.

"The history of Fort Wayne can be symbolized by Bert Griswold as the guiding spirit of river bank beautification," Mr. Bohn stated. "On Saturday afternoons he used to put on his hip boots and wade from the Stellhorn bridge along the St. Mary's to the Maumee River," he recollected.

"His crusade bore fruit, even if he did have to lay down his banner for others to pick up and carry."

The first pageant in which he participated was in 1916--"The Glorious Gateway of the West," presented in June at Reservoir Park by a cast

of over 1100 citizens, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of "Indiana's Admission to the Sisterhood of States." With those who witnessed this giant spectacular as well as those still living who participated in it, an indelible impression remains. That means everybody, for nobody was left out. It was for all to see or be a part of.

Bert Griswold was press representative of this venture, dramatized from the book written in blank verse. As history, this event will never be repeated for this changing era.

For Bert Griswold lived in a time when his enthusiasm could reach everyone. What he knew, he shared; what he discovered, or learned, he passed on to others. He never worked alone, nor solely for himself.

In 1917, his "Pictorial History of Fort Wayne" was brought out--700 pages and 150 portraits, 60 maps and 125 other illustrations. This book was later combined with his "History of Fort Wayne and Allen County." Mrs. Sam Taylor wrote the histories of the townships.

Needless to say, this work has proved to be an invaluable contribution to the community, the schools, and all embryo historians. However, it was the spirit in which he worked that made his contribution so valuable. Sunday nights were big nights for gathering friends around him while he passed on his latest find--a new idea. Then he would read what he had found and written. It was also a night when he called on his confidential friends when he had something vital to talk over with them.

"I remember it was Sunday night--he often dropped in on Sunday night--when Bert came to me with his latest book idea," said A. G. Burry recently. "'Andy,' he said, 'I want to get out a book this long, this wide and this thick, to sell for $25.' He showed me the dimensions with his hands."

It was his plan for his book on "Builders of Greater Fort Wayne," which was to include pictures of 300 men, all of whom he counted as friends.

"'Bert, you never can afford to sell a book like that for twenty-five dollars. You'll go broke. You'll have to charge a hundred,' I told him."

"'But Andy, they'll think I'm gouging them,' he stammered."

"You never gouged anybody in your life. It's time you got something for all you do," insisted Mr. Burry.

This last work, interrupted as it was when half-finished, was farmed out by his friends who worked in the true Griswold tradition--"Service Before Self"--and completed the task.

What do all of us remember about him? There was something for everyone. Rotarians knew him as a many-sided individual. On a boat trip to Montreal, he became the leader in all the fun in no time. He was known as a real international Rotarian through his work as local secretary. The last thing he did for them was a more than life-size portrait of Washington for the two-day international convention held here in February, 1927. It was hidden behind a huge curtain at the banquet and unveiled at a dramatic moment. It was later given to the South Side High School for a place of honor in the gymnasium.

"Going to church to see the Christmas play?" was invariably answered in the negative. You never could get a seat at these affairs at the Plymouth Congregational Church.

There is something left for each one who knew him. Unforgettable was a great tableau he planned to fill one side of the church, made up of all the children in the Sunday School arranged in tiers, to give the appearance of a painting. They were so varied in coloring and appearance as seen through theatrical gauze, that it might have been an illuminated page from the Bible. In front, seated in the center, were the three Takimori children.

His reply to Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall when he acknowledged the receipt of the first Civic Award Trophy from the Optimist Club in 1924, was said to be a classic. His pranks and impersonations--amusing, and not unkind--will never be forgotten.

"The leaders who gave the organization its original impetus were Bert J. Griswold and Ross Lockridge," wrote Rex M. Potterf and Mrs. Samuel Taylor in their account of the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society for 1921-1927. At the first general meeting held February 12 at Wolf and Dessauer's auditorium, a constitution submitted by Mr. Griswold was adopted. He also consented to serve as Vice-President.

To all who are interested in Fort Wayne history, Bert Griswold lives in his History of Fort Wayne. He personally knew Clarence M. Burton whose search for documents resulted in the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library. He therefore had the opportunity to see and evaluate some of the most important items in this collection.

Some of the enthusiasm he generated on finding a new lead or document that shed light on his favorite theme--Fort Wayne history--is illustrated by his own words when the Whistler drawing of the Old Fort was located in the Library of Congress in 1916. The story of his find appeared Saturday, April 22, 1916, in the "Fort Wayne Daily News."

Here is Bert J. Griswold, historian and bearer of light:

ON FIRST LOOKING UPON WHISTLER'S DRAWING OF FORT WAYNE

It is in keeping with the spirit of centennial year, when everybody is taking a new interest in Fort Wayne history, that the war department, at Washington, in the midst of its troubles with Germany and Mexico, should yield up the richest historical "find" that has come to light in many years--the only authentic picture of Old Fort Wayne, drawn just 100 years ago.

The story of the find is an interesting one.

During the past four years, B. J. Griswold, whose Pictorial History of Fort Wayne will be published in this centennial year--provided the subscription list is sufficiently strong to guarantee the financial success of the venture--has been giving much attention to unearthing many new facts concerning the early history of the region. Some time ago he spent a considerable period at Detroit delving into French, English and American records of the activities at the head of the Maumee river. Among the records to which access was secured were about 2,000 letters of the war department written at and concerning the Fort Wayne region during the years from 1803 to 1816. Among these letters was one which revealed the fact that Major John Whistler, after completing the rebuilding of Wayne's wooden fort in 1815 and 1816, had made a drawing of the reconstructed stockade and block houses which was forwarded to the war department. With this clue ahead of him, Mr. Griswold reached the war department officials through the medium of the Carnegie institution, of Washington, and its department of historical research succeeded in locating the drawing. The department reported, however, that the large sheet of paper on which the work had been done had become so worn and torn that probably it would not be satisfactory for use. This statement only whetted the appetite of the seekers for the possession of a copy of the drawing to work all the harder to secure it. Finally, the department was kind enough to make a brown-print photographic reproduction of the drawing, which is nearly four feet square.

Upon receipt of this brown-print, Mr. Griswold proceeded to retrace the lines in black ink on white paper, thus restoring the print to the form of the original, which remains in the war department.

The above engraving is a somewhat reduced reproduction of the central portion of the drawing. It shows the faded, broken places in the original, which have obliterated a portion of the lines representing the fort buildings, but, fortunately, these missing parts are of unimportant sections or are the same as those of duplicated parts of the drawing.

Fort Wayne people, who have been making a study of Fort Wayne history, and especially those portions which deal with the period of the existence of the old fort, consider the finding of this drawing a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the subject. Major Whistler, who is be-

lieved to have made the drawing himself, appears to have had no technical knowledge of engineering; otherwise he would have given a more accurately drawn plan of the surroundings of the old fort. It is interesting to note that at this time, his family consisted of thirteen children. One of these, George Washington Whistler (father of Whistler, the artist), became one of the world's famous engineers, whose most remarkable accomplishment was the building of the trans-Siberian railroad. Evidently, he did not draw from his father his ability as an engineer. But this very fact adds to the value of the century-old drawing. Major Whistler's main purpose in making the plan was to acquaint the secretary of war with the form and method of construction of the buildings, the pickets of the fort and the outer palisades, as well as to show the location of the various gardens and the buildings of the citizens and those of the Indian department.

CONDITIONS AT FORT WAYNE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Major Whistler rebuilt the fort in 1815 and 1816. It is safe to say, then, that this drawing was made 100 years ago.

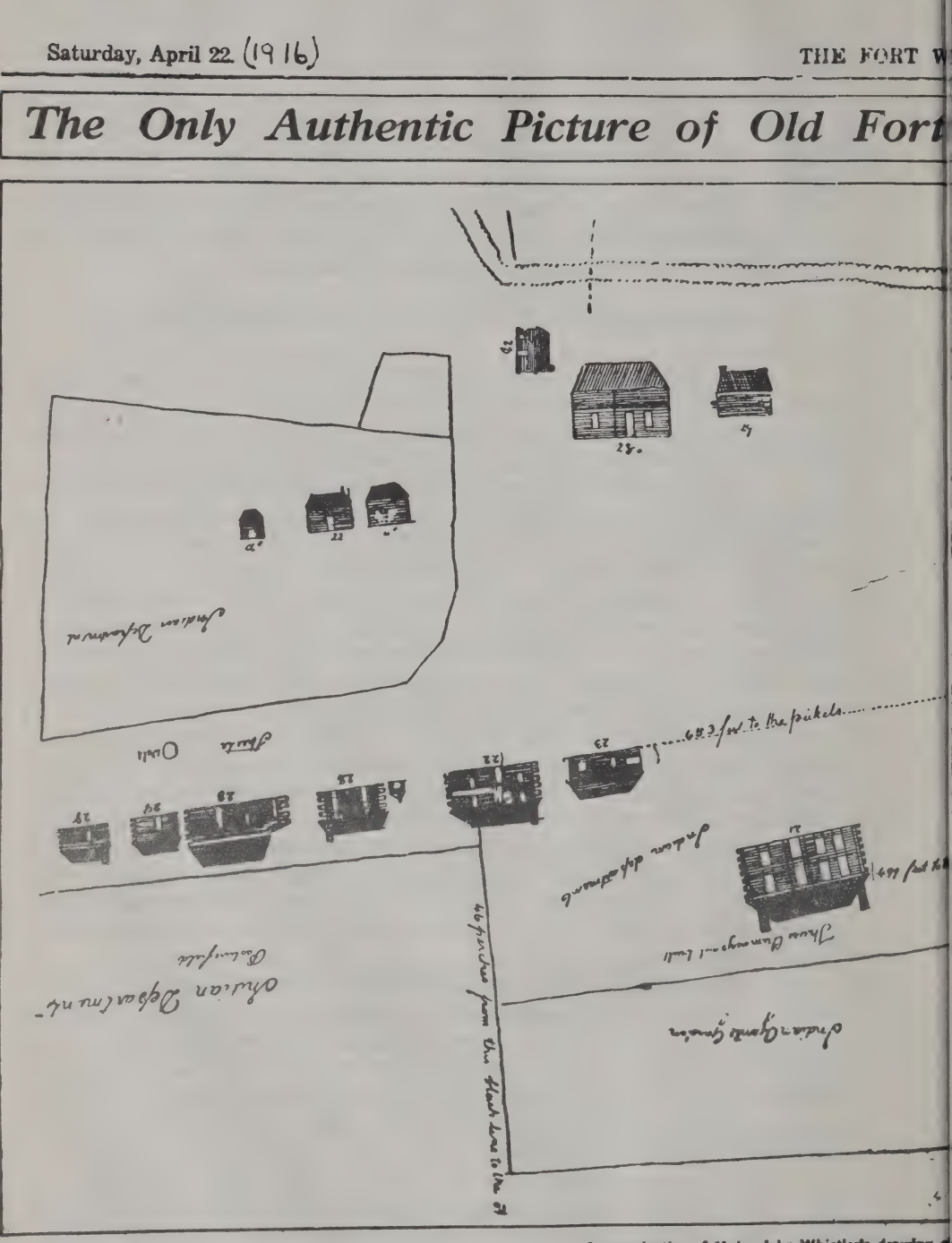
Mr. Griswold, basing his statements upon his study of the subject, gives the following description of conditions here a century ago:

"A little more than three years had passed since Chief Little Turtle had died at the home of his son-in-law, Captain Wells, in the present Spy Run. Two weeks after the death of the chief, Wells himself lost his life in the Fort Dearborn massacre. Within a few days after this, General Hull, at Detroit, surrendered the American fort to the British, and this act of cowardice left the defenseless fort at the head of the Maumee at the mercy of the savages, who were wild with delight over their success at Fort Dearborn, and of the British, who at once sent an army under the command of Major Muir, with cannon, to batter down the palisades of Fort Wayne. We all know the peril of the situation, with a drunken commandant in charge of Fort Wayne--Captain James Rhea--the garrison was on the point of surrendering and would have fallen to the besieging savages, but for the interference of the Indian agent, Benjamin F. Stickney, and the subordinate military officers. The arrival of General William Henry Harrison, with his Ohio and Kentucky troops, caused the dispersion of the savages. This army, under General Winchester, proceeded then down the Maumee and met the army of Major Muir, which retreated after throwing its cannon into the Maumee.

"When looking through the British records at Detroit last month, I found a letter written by Major Muir, defending his action in retreating from before the Americans. He stated that he had been criticized for failing to hold his ground and meet the Americans with his cannon-shot, but that he had informed his critics that the cannon were brought for the purpose of 'battering Fort Wayne,' and not for fighting on a battlefield, especially if that field were wooded.

"With the supposed restoration of peace in 1813, the savages did not consider themselves bound by the agreement between the United States and Great Britain. For three years, the lives of the pioneers about the Maumee and the Wabash, and especially in the region northwest of Fort

The Only Authentic Picture of Old Fort



A reproduction of Major John Whistler's drawing of

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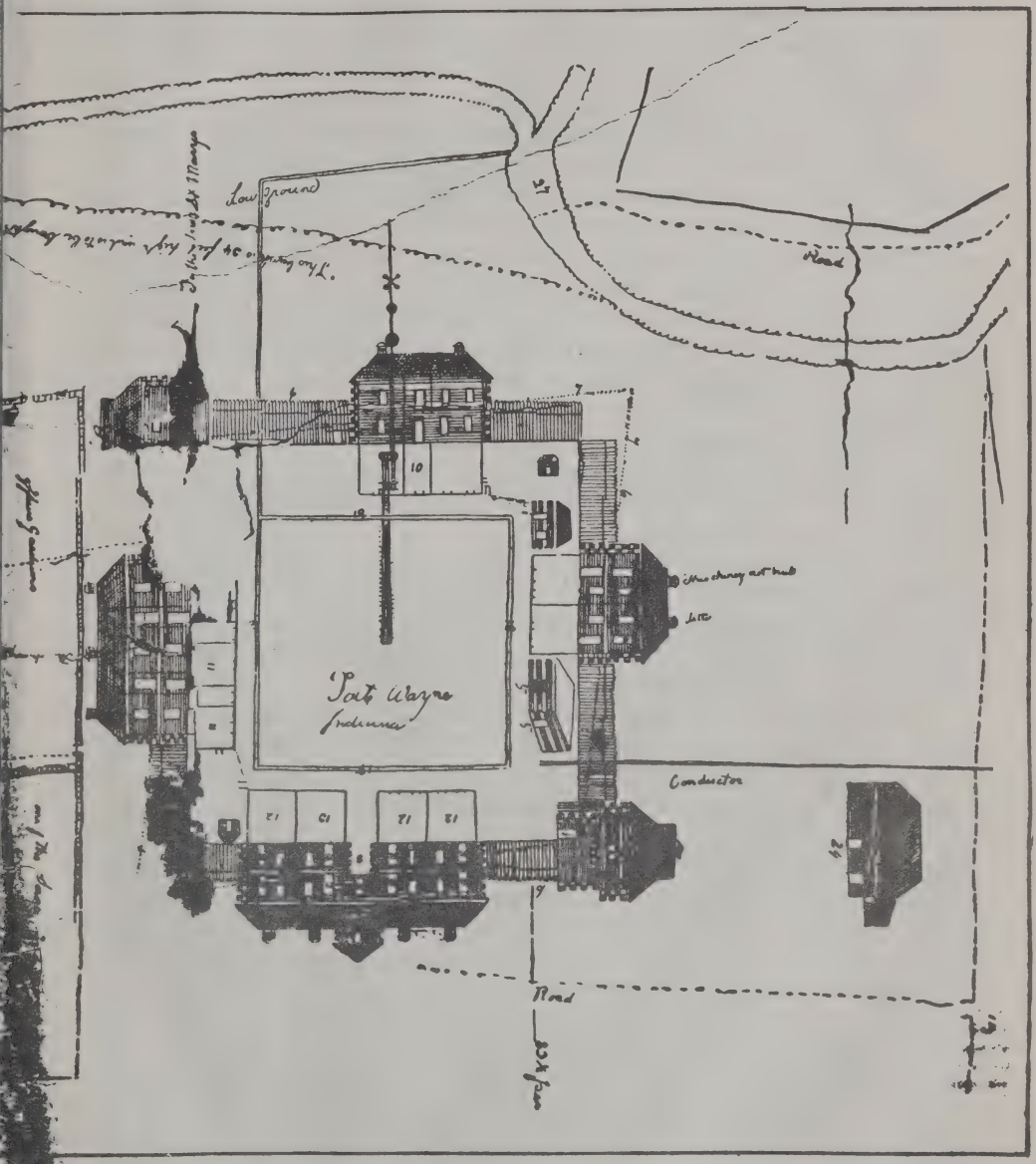

the rebuilt one hundred years ago.

Wayne, were in peril. It was during these years that the commandants and the garrison of Fort Wayne and the few families, which lived within the enclosure of the stockade were in constant danger of massacre.

WHEN WHISTLER CAME

"When Harrison's troops arrived here in 1812, the general held a court of inquiry into the conduct of Captain Rhea, and he was allowed to resign in preference to standing a trial at court martial. Major George Groghan was put into temporary command, and he soon was followed by Colonel Richard W. Johnson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Major Joseph Jenkinson.

"And then came Major John Whistler.

"At no time during Whistler's administration was the fort secure from savage attacks. In 1815, the commandant complained that the fort was 'an ill-constructed thing at the first,' and asked for additional troops to defend it or else the privilege of rebuilding it. He was allowed to put his men at work to reconstruct it. I must confess that I am not sure whether or not the new fort was rebuilt on the old site or a new site selected. John W. Dawson, writing in the fifties, while the last block house of the Whistler fort was still standing, gave some clean-cut information as gleaned by him from old residents, who were positive of the truth of their statements concerning the fort and its surroundings.

"Using Mr. Dawson as authority--and he appears to have studied into the matter very deeply--we may consider the following descriptions of the history of the forts and the rebuilt stockade, as about as accurate as any that can be given at this time:

"The ground selected by Wayne for his fort in 1794 seems to have been that designated on the city map as lots 11, 12 and 13, in Taber's addition, laid out April 15, 1835. These lots are located at the northwest corner of Clay and Berry streets. Houses occupying these lots today are numbered from 421 to 437 East Berry street.

"Wayne's fort was built hurriedly in the fall of 1794, with winter weather approaching uncomfortably near. The other day, at Detroit, I had the satisfaction of reading Wayne's Orderly Book. It contains an order to the effect that on the day after the dedication of the fort--Oct. 22--no shoes were to be issued to any man who was not actually barefoot. The troops were destitute and in a hurry to get back south. So this fort, poorly built, was soon unfit for service. It is believed, then, that in 1804, Colonel Thomas Hunt built an entirely new fort about 200 feet north of Wayne's fort. If we can take Mr. Dawson's word as final--and he says he is sure of his point--this fort erected by Colonel Hunt stood on such a spot that its southwest corner was at the southwest corner of the later lot 40, of Taber's addition. This would place the enclosure so that the present triangular Old Fort park would be entirely within the square bounded by the buildings and the pickets. As we look at the accompanying drawing, therefore, we may imagine the southeast corner of Old Fort park as identical with that of the fort enclosure. It was this latter fort that Major Whistler--eleven years after its building--thought it best to reconstruct. The drawing suggests

that the work was of a substantial character.

"This fort was about 150 feet square. The pickets were about ten feet high, set in the ground. The block houses at the southeast and northwest corners were two stories in height. The second floors projected and formed a bastion in each where the guns were rigged. That on the southeast commanded the south and east sides of the fort, and that on the northwest the north and west sides. The officers' quarters, commissary department and other buildings located on the different sides, formed a part of the walls. In the center stood the liberty pole from which floated the stars and stripes.

"The plaza in the enclosure was smooth and gravelly. The roofs of all the houses declined within the enclosure after the shed fashion, and to prevent the enemy from setting it on fire. The water which fell was led by drains to a large sluiceway, which emptied into the river.

"It is believed that Whistler's rebuilt fort left out a portion of Hunt's fort. The trees from which Whistler secured the building material stood in the area to the southeast, described now at in the region about the Judge Hanna homestead, the home of Mrs. Fred J. Hayden. The logs were hauled by the aid of oxen, ropes used instead of chains, and these were raised by the troops into the construction of the buildings which Whistler has presented so plainly in his drawing. It will be observed that the drawing shows pretty accurately the ground floor area of each building, and the inside elevation of each. The pickets of this fort were originally twelve and one-half feet in length, set into the ground two and one-half feet. Mr. Dawson states that they were put in in sets of six, with a cross piece two feet from the top, 'let in and spiked.' A trench two and one-half feet deep was dug to receive the pickets.

"It is recorded that in the same year--1815--a log house was built in what is now Barr street, near the corner of the present Columbia street. This primitive building was afterward set out of the street and stood for a long time as a part of Washington hall--Ewing's tavern--the first place of public entertainment in the town. Possibly the larger house in Whistler's sketch is this same building, though it appears to be too close to the fort to be identical with the Washington hall building.

"At the time of the writing of Mr. Dawson's description of the fort and its surroundings, there were still living those persons whose recollections helped to provide a description of the fort and to provide a fair idea of the region to the west of the enclosure. According to these, there was a fine wagon track running obliquely down the bank of the St. Mary's landing near the present Spy Run bridge. The landing at this point remained and was used as long as the river navigation continued.

"It is stated that the grounds of the original Wayne fort, lots 11, 12 and 13, Taber's addition, were later used as a burial place.

"The year which brought the Whistler family to Fort Wayne, gave to the story of the fort and village the families of William Suttenfield and Louis Bourie. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the late Mrs. Lucien P. (Caroline Bourie) Ferry, who died in 1914, at the age of 100 years, was a resident of the fort at the time the Whistler drawing was made. At that time she was about 2 years of age.

"Mrs. Suttenfield, in her latter years, described the manner of the observance of the Fourth of July in the fort in 1814.

"'The fort at that time contained sixty men of the regular army,' said she, 'all patriotic and anxious to celebrate one day in the year. They made three green bowers, 100 feet from the pickets of the fort, where Main street now is--one bower for the dinner table, one for the cooks and one for the music. Major Whistler had two German cooks and they prepared the dinner. There were but eleven persons at the table. Our dinner consisted of one fine turkey, a side of venison, boiled ham, vegetables in abundance, cranberries and green currants. As for dessert, we had none. Eggs were not known here for three years from that time. There were three bottles of wine sent here from Cincinnati, but one was made use of. Then there were a few toasts, and, after three guns and music, they went into the fort and the ladies changed their dresses. Then Major Whistler called for the music, which consisted of one bass drum, two small ones, one fife, violin and flute. There was a long gallery in the fort; the musicians took their seats there. But three of the gentlemen could dance. There were but three ladies present. A French four passed off very well for an hour. Then the gates of the fort were closed at sundown, which gave it a gloomy appearance. No children, no younger persons for amusement; all retired to their rooms. All was quiet and still. The sentinel on his lonely round would give us the hour of the night. In the morning, we were roused by the beating of the reveille.'

WHAT THE DRAWING SHOWS

"Let us turn again to an examination of Whistler's drawing of the fort and its surroundings.

"There are many hand-written notations on the original, some of which appear in the reproduction above and others which are in the more distant areas not included in the engraving. It is interesting to note that the outer lines represent not merely fences, but strong palisades through which an enemy could not penetrate with ease. Several private and official letters which I have seen, refer to the challenge of the sentries at the outer palisades.

"The region which we now call Lakeside was fenced in at that time. The drawing calls it 'Public cornfields and gardens,' while one of the enclosures near the fort is labeled 'Officers' gardens' and another, 'One of the soldiers' gardens,' while a fourth is designated as 'Indian agents' garden.' The latter is much the largest of the three, as the Indian agent (Major Stickney at this period) was compelled to raise a large amount of supplies to take care of the needs of many dependant Indians throughout the year, and especially during the periods just preceding the distribution of annuities, when hundreds would gather for weeks in advance of the distribution and make life miserable for everybody concerned.

"One building, designated as 'Indian department,' was doubtless the council house, where, at this time, Major Stickney held his meetings

with the chiefs. This, with all the other buildings shown on the drawing, had been built since the siege of 1812, when every structure outside of the fort enclosure was destroyed by the fire of the Indians. Two other large enclosures are designated as 'Indian department,' one of them called 'Pasture field,' and the other, without further description, shows three small buildings enclosed by a fence.

"Over in Spy Run is found this notation, 'Cleared land of the late Wells' pre-emption right.' This dates the drawing of the map at a time subsequent to Wells' death in 1812, and shows that the ground in Spy Run, or portions of it, had been wooded at an earlier time. Distances on the drawings are designated in 'perches' and feet.

ANOTHER VALUABLE FIND

"The finding of this map has been a great help in writing the story of the century-old period. I have also secured a handsomely drawn map still older, made in 1803--116 years ago--showing accurately the rivers and the United States reservations, and especially the exact route of the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash rivers. In a way, this is as valuable a find as the drawing of Old Fort Wayne for it has a broader significance in Indiana history.

"There's one thing we are hoping for in the production of all this new material. The state of Indiana knows very little about the history of Fort Wayne. No writer of Indiana history has given us a square deal, and I am hoping that we shall not fail to produce my proposed book and show the rest of the state what a splendid story we have."

Mr. Griswold states that the manuscript for his book is nearly finished, and it is probable that the work can be issued in this centennial year. The book will contain about 650 large pages and 300 illustrations, maps and portraits, covering 300 interesting years.

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BERT J. GRISWOLD

On Tuesday, March 8, 1927, Bert J. Griswold, the object of this sketch, thinking not of himself but of others, fronted eternity with a smile and passed from earth. His last thoughts turned to his beloved wife and this unfinished Biographical History. The announcement of his death saddened and grieved the citizenship of Fort Wayne to perhaps greater extent than the passing of any other citizen in all its history.

He was born October 13, 1873, at Osage, Iowa. He was the son of James J. and Ruth Valerie (Arnold) Griswold. His father was born in Canada and his mother in Michigan. After leaving the public school he began his Newspaper experience in the office of the Osage Weekly News and was afterward engaged upon the Staffs of the Waterloo (Iowa) Courier, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, the Terre Haute (Indiana) Tribune and the Indianapolis (Indiana) Star.

On March 21, 1901, Mr. Griswold was united in marriage with Miss Clara Louise Norton, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He came to Fort Wayne in 1902 as a Cartoonist on the Fort Wayne Daily News, which position he held for ten years. He served in the same capacity on the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three years. As a Cartoonist he exercised great political and civic influence for while pursuing his work with great vigor and success, there was a good nature and a wit about it which robbed his Cartoons of their sting without lessening their force.

Finally giving up his work as a Cartoonist, he established an Advertising Agency in the conduct of which he showed a most wonderful versatility covering practically all lines of business. This ability to accomplish things in so many directions led one of his intimate friends, when asked about him, to reply, "He is a man who, when given anything to do, does it a little better than could anybody else."

He early became interested in the historical background of Fort Wayne and of her three rivers, and set about the intensive study of their history from the time of French occupancy to the present day. After years of industriously gathering of the most minute facts of history he published in 1917, his "Pictorial History of Fort Wayne," a volume of 700 pages. The research and labor required in the preparation of this work was colossal, resulting in the most comprehensive history ever written of this section of the country. The work contains the portraits and short biographical sketches of over 150 persons closely related to the early history and development of Fort Wayne and this section of Indiana. It also included sixty maps and 125 other illustrations, all of an historical character.

Somewhat later in 1917 he published his "History of Fort Wayne and Allen County," a volume of over 600 pages containing carefully prepared biographical sketches of some 750 of the active and influential citizens of the city and county of his own day. The historical value of these two Vol-

umes to the present and future generations can hardly be estimated. Although comparatively a newcomer to Fort Wayne, Mr. Griswold was able to bring to his work an enthusiasm which usually comes only through long years of intimate association with the man and the locality which are the subject of a writer's research. Mr. Griswold's fame as an historian will endure as long as Fort Wayne shall continue to exist.

However valuable and enduring his labors as an historian have been and will continue to be, it is as a public servant that he is most lamented and will be longest remembered by the citizens of Fort Wayne whose privilege it has been to know, appreciate and love him. This is evidenced by the many columns of personal tributes to his character and civic service which appeared in the Newspapers on the occasion of his death. The following quotations are taken from those columns:

"His unselfish service made us all feel how selfish we all are." "He gave himself to the higher and more cultural things of life." "The City will suffer from his loss for many years." "He possessed so many splendid qualities that one cannot enumerate them." "He crowded into a comparatively short life more hours of cheerful, free hearted public service than one would think possible." "A friend to everybody--one of Fort Wayne's greatest citizens." "No barrier of race or creed separated him from those in whose behalf he gave himself unsparingly." "He devoted every talent he had to making Fort Wayne a better city in which to live." "An exceptional combination of Culture and Ability." "He lived the kind of life that was daily a living example to all of us." "His memory will always be a shrine in the hearts of all men who knew him." "The right elements were richly mixed in him." "He seemed to scatter sunshine wherever he went." "He was one of the finest men I have ever known." "His work in the civic and historical field is a monument more lasting than marble or bronze." "He expressed his Christianity through public service more concretely and definitely than anyone I have ever known." "For twenty years he has played Santa Claus in scores of homes, schools and churches. I can't help thinking how much the children will miss him next Christmas."

Mr. Griswold was the first person to receive the Annual Civic Award Trophy given by the Optimist Club to that citizen who has rendered the most valuable and unselfish service to the community. The presentation was made in 1924 at a great dinner gathering of his friends, on which occasion Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was the chief speaker. Mr. Griswold was a member of the Rotary Club of Fort Wayne, its Secretary for many years, its President in 1922-23, and just preceding his death had been named as delegate to the Rotary International Convention, to be held in Ostend, Belgium, in June 1927. He was an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church of this city, served several years as Superintendent of its Sunday School and was a member of the Board of Deacons. He was one of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Quest Club, the Scottish Rite Masons, and Mizpah Shrine and Home Lodge No. 342 F. & A. M. He was the first and only honorary member of the Fort Wayne Real Estate Board and at the time of his death was acting as its Secretary.

He was survived by his widow, Louise Norton Griswold, his moth-

er, Mrs. Valeria Griswold, eighty-four years of age; one sister, Mrs. C. C. Hunt of Long Beach, California; and one brother, W. W. Griswold of Osage, Iowa. He was comforted as he was passing away by the assurance of the Fort Wayne Rotary Club that it would see to the completion and publication of this work (Builders of Greater Fort Wayne) without expense to his estate, turning over the entire profits to his widow.

After all this is said one regrets that the affection of the community for this beloved apostle of civic service can never be adequately expressed.

6403